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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECRET

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25X1

- 12. Party Institute and City Komsomol Committee, two-story frame building, siding painted pale green.
- 13. Delicatessen and jewelry store, three-story frame building with white stucco on the outside. Next to it, in a small frame building, there was a wine store, cafe, diet kitchen.
- 14. Automobile repair shop, a one-story frame building.
- 15. City jail. Two-or three-story masonry building surrounded by a high stone wall.
- 16. University. Four-or five-story white masonry building.
- 17. The new station building, a four-story masonry structure; will presumably be put into use at the end of 1953.
- 18. The State Pedagogical Institute (ulitsa Anokhin, building No. 79). Fourstory yellow masonry building.
- 19. New motion picture theater "Pobeda", two-story yellow masonry building.

 There was advance sale of tickets and seats were reserved. Ticket prices were from three to six rubles.
- 20. New four-story masonry dwelling building. Consumer goods store on ground floor.
- New four-story masonry dwelling building. A cafe, a book store, and a savings bank were on the first floor.
- 22. Hotel and restaurant, "Severnaya". Five-story masonry structure built in 1947. In the basement, across from Prospekt Lenina, there was a delicatessen. The building was equipped with an air raid shelter with "vacuum doors". The hotel was well patronized and it was often difficult to get accommodations. For a bed in a common room the charge was seven rubles and for a private room, 18 to 25 rubles. On registering for a room one had to fill out a blank, show employment or service identification, and turn over one's pass to the lady at the reception desk. One had to pay in advance; on leaving the hotel, the chamber maid wrote out a receipt showing that everything was in order, and on presenting this to the receptionist one received one's pass back again. There were telephones in the private rooms, but no telephone books.
- 23. Architectural technical school and the Geological Prospecting Directorate of the Karelo-Finnish SSR, four-story masonry building.
- 24. Library technical school and Committee for Culture and Enlightenment of the Karelo-Finnish SSR, two-story white stuccoed masonry building. The president of the committee was Chervov.
- 25. Building of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Karelo-Finnish SSR, four-story, white building.
- 26. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Karelo-Finnish SSR; a four-or fivestory dark masonry building. Nearby there was a high wall with barbed wire, probably around the jail.
- 27. Polyclinic, pass bureau, and apartments for MVD (MGB) Karelo-Finnish SSR. Book store on ground floor; four-story masonry building.
- 28. The Central Department Store; two-story masonry building.
- 29a. Two-story masonry apartment building, new.
 - b. City baths; one-story masonry building.

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25X1

- 30. Four-or five-story apartment building. On the bottom floor there were fish and meat markets.
- 31. Four- or five-story masonry building. This building housed the writers' association of the Karelo-Finnish SSR and probably also the artists' league. A Jew by the name of Strong was probably chairman.
- 32. Four- or five-story masonry building. Grocery store on bottom floor.
- 33. Hall for "the people's creative activity" (Dom Narodnogo Tvorchestvo DNT); two-story frame buildings, siding. The director of DNT was a woman named Maltseva.
- 34. New four-story masonry building. Stores on bottom floor.
- 35. New four-story masonry building. Drug store on bottom floor.
- 36. The Central Telegraph and Post Office. New four-story masonry building. It had a bell tower /could possibly be a clock tower, too with a spire, on top of which there was a star.
- 37. New, four-story apartment building of masonry. On the bottom floor there were food and consumer goods stores.
- 38. Lenin Square and memorial.
- 39. Two-story, masonry, government building (Tsk KPSS, Ministry of Agriculture, VLKSM, Ministry of Information, a new bank, and the Supreme Court of the Karelo-Finnish SSR).
- 40. New four-story building. "Dynamo" stores on bottom floor.
- 41. New four-story masonry building.
- 42. Editorial offices of the newspapers Totuus and Leninskoye Znamya; two-or three-story masonry buildings.
- 43. Gosbank of the Karelo-Finnish SSR, large new masonry building.
- 44. Secondary school No. 8 (number uncertain).
- 45. Two-story masonry building. "Dynamo" stores on bottom floor.
- 46. Polyclinic, two-story masonry building, new.
- 47. Party building; new two-story greenish masonry building.
- 48. Pioneer Palace and the Library of the Republic.
- 49. Kirov Square with memorial column.
- 50. New drama theater (under construction).
- 51. Culture and Rest Park.
- 52. Drama theater, a one-story white masonry building.
- 53. A Little Theater ("Kantele" in Finnish).
- 54. The Central Watchmaker Shop, photographer, barber shop.
- 55. Stadium.
- 56. Party School; two-or three-story white masonry building.

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25X1

- 57. Secondary School No. 14, for girls.
- 58. Grocery and consumers goods store, two-story masonry building.
- 59. Church and cemetery.
- 60. City baths, two-story masonry building.
- 61. A motion picture theater ("Sampo" in Finnish).
- 62. Fire station, two-story frame building. Tower on roof.
- 63. Regional Museum. Next to the museum is a bronze memorial column to Peter I.
- 64. Onega Plant (Onega Zavod). There were railroad tracks leading to the plant. Where the tracks crossed the streets, there were level crossings with booms.
- 65. Department store, one-story frame building with a high concrete basement.
- 66. School for vocational training (Fabrichno-zavodskoye obucheniye FZO), two-story frame building, siding.
- 67. Grocery and consumer goods store, two-story frame building.
- 68. Academy of Science of the Karelo-Finnish SSR. Two-story white masonry building.
- 69. Household goods store (Kommisionnyy magazin), one-story frame building, siding; accepts second-hand goods for sale.
- 70. Market place with tea shop and a large number of consumer goods and food booths.
- 71. Two-story frame residence building, yellow. 1
- 72. Pioneer Park.
- 73. Summer Theater.
- 74. Rayon Military Commissariat; one-story, pale green, frame building, siding.
- 75. National Drama Theater. Old two-story frame building.
- 76. City polydlinic. Two-story masonry building.
- 77. New four-story masonry apartment building.1
- 78. The Central Delicatessen Store, one-story new masonry building with round cupola.
- 79. New four-story military barracks, masonry.
- 80. Department store, old one-story yellow frame building.
- 81. Bread and food stores. Old two-story frame building.
- 82. New four-story masonry building. Food stores on bottom floor.
- 83. Okrug Officers' Club. Former stone church edifice. There was a fence in front of the building.
- 84. Old four-or five-story masonry building surrounded by an iron fence. Some military staff was located here.

-5-

25X1

- 85. Railway Directorate, four-story masonry building.
- 86. Ministry of Forest Industries, two-story yellow frame building. 1
- $87\,^\circ$. Art and music studios, two-story old, sided, frame building. The music studio was on the first floor and the art studio was on the second floor. 1
- 88. Pedagogical school.
- 89. The Central Polyclinic and hospital. Large two-story masonry building.
- 90. Otdel Kadrov for UITL (Upravleniye ispravitelnykh trudovykh lagerey), Directorate for Corrective Labor Camps); a new two-story frame building.
- 91. Parachute tower.
- 92. A large new one-story masonry building for some institution.
- 93. Mirror shop.
- 94. An artisan school.
- 95. Tribune. Festival site.
- 96. Secondary School No. 9, for boys. Four-story white masonry building. $^{
 m l}$
- 97. Military barracks. Old four-story masonry building. High fence around it.
- Large five-story building with quarters for senior officers (starshiy nachalstvuyushchiy sostav).
- 99. New four-story masonry building. Store for Voyentorg on bottom floor.
- 100. Small booth; there was a taxi stand here. There was a lighted sign, showing a Pobeda automobile, with the inscription "take a taxi" in Russian and Finnish. There were at least 20 cabs in the city. The only way to tell a taxi from an ordinary car was a sign in front of the driver; it indicated whether the vehicle was engaged or available. Source himself had ridden in a taxi from Petrozavodsk to Pryazha. He didn't need to show any identification papers and was not asked his name. The fare was 120 rubles. If there were four persons in the car for the same stretch, they paid 22 rubles apiece. Within the city the fare was two rubles per kilometer.
- 101. Newspaper stands.2
- 102. Telephone booths; ordinary type with glass walls and doors.
- 103. Wooden bridge over the Losos River. Only for pedestrians. The other bridges over the river were also of wood and were for vehicles.
- 104. Little one-story masonry house. Offices for the City Military Commissariat (Gorvoyenkomat) as indicated by a sign outside the building. The latter was very old and may have been torn down.
- 105. The Division of the Militsiya had offices in these places. $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$
- 106. The bread combine was located in this area.3
- 107. The Zareka section of the city. In this area, right after the war, there were several camps for prisoners-of-war and for civilians.

-6-

25X1

- 108. The Golikovka section of the city.
- 109. The Kirov section of the city.
- 110. This section of the city along the lake shore was destroyed during the war and was not yet rebuilt (September 1951).

Additional Information

- 1. The streets which are shaded on the sketch were asphalted and well lighted. In the other areas there was hardly any electric street lighting.
- 2. The First of May Highway (Shosse pervogo Maya), from the northwest end of the town where it left the Sulashgorskoye Shosse to the bridge over the Niglinka River, was surfaced with red, brick-like stones over its entire width of eight or nine meters. The First of May Shosse was lighted, but very feebly. The sidewalk on both sides of this road was made of wood and very poor. The bridge over the Niglinka river was wooden.
- 3. There were regular bus routes on the important streets but not nearly enough to take care of the volume of traffic. There were always long waiting lines and there were frequent complaints of poor service. The buses had women conductors; the fare was 10 to 20 kopeks for each bus stop.
- 4. The road from Petrozavodsk to Olonets (about 80 miles southwest of Petrozavodsk) was being improved and in the summer of 1953 the work was complete as far as Pryazha (N 61-45, E 33-45). The road was asphalted for the first 20 to 22 km and the project was planned to be completed to Matrossy in 1953. This goal will hardly be attained, however, since the prisoners who were working on the road were released in connection with the amnesty. 4
- 5. There was a regular bus service from Petrozavodsk to the largest places in the area. Every morning and evening there was a bus to Olonets via Pryazha. Formerly the route was covered by a small bus with room for 18 people, but new, larger buses had been put in operation on this road. There were ticket clerks on the buses and the fare from Pryazha to Petrozavodsk was 22 rubles. Source himself had never been subjected to any checking of identification papers, nor had he ever heard of any such checking.
- 6. Source had heard that a railroad was being built up to the 20th forest section south of Matrossy (about 13 miles west of Petrozavodsk).
- 7. Source said that the road bridge across the river at Kindassovo (N 61-44, E 33-28) had been rebuilt so that one could again travel directly from Pryazha to Korza without having to make a detour via Petrozavodsk.

Comments:	•	25 X 1

- 1. Numbers 71, 77, 86, 87, 96, and 105, given in legend, were not located on the city plan.
- 2. There are three numbers 101, probably all referring to newsstands.
- 3. There are five numbers 106 given on the city plan. It is possible that some of these were used in place of the missing numbers.
- 4. Since Matrossy is between Petrozavodsk and Pryazha, it is probable that source refers to the asphalt cover that is to be completed.

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